

The Madison Fire Department was incorporated on May 23, 1881, "for the purpose of protecting life and property from fire". Prior to this time, the Morristown Fire Department responded to their calls for assistance. In 1882, the Firemen's Relief Association was incorporated "for the purpose of relieving disabled or indigent firemen," and the first hose cart was purchased.

The Fire Department was placed under the authority of the Borough of Madison Mayor and Council in 1890. After a municipal water system was established, a hose cart with 800 feet of hose was purchased for \$700.

In 1903, a new fire headquarters was built at the corner of Central Avenue and Cook Avenue. A Gamewell Alarm System was installed throughout the Borough of Madison in 1909 and the boxes were in use until 1990. In 1935, the Hartley Marcellus Dodge Memorial building was dedicated and occupied. Present day fire headquarters are still in this building.

Today, the Borough of Madison's Fire Department Chief is Douglas Atchison. He commands 14 paid and 20 active volunteer firefighters, serving 16,500 residents in a four-square mile area. Construction of a new fire and police facility has begun with an expected completion date of early 2007.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Borough of Madison Fire Department and all their firefighters, past and present, on the celebration of 125 years of protecting one of New Jersey's finest municipalities.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, May 19, 2006*

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, May 10, 2006, I voted for H. Res. 802 but unfortunately, the computer did not record my vote. I proudly support H. Res. 802, which encouraged all eligible Medicare beneficiaries who had not yet elected to enroll in the new Medicare Part D benefit to review the available options and to determine whether enrollment in a Medicare prescription drug plan best meets their current and future needs for prescription drug coverage. Please let the record show that had the computer recorded my vote, I would have voted in favor of the Resolution.

Almost 80 percent of the seniors in my district have signed up for the Medicare Prescription Drug Plan. For the first time in history, seniors are saving up to 75 percent on their prescription drug costs, and constituents who are very happy with their plan repeatedly stop me. Most had a favorable experience when enrolling, and I hope that many others will join when the open enrollment begins again.

#### RABBI YOSEF LIPSKER

#### HON. JIM GERLACH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, May 19, 2006*

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Rabbi Yosef Lipsker of Berks County for

his service to the Jewish Community Center and surrounding community.

Rabbi Lipsker was born and raised in Brooklyn, New York. The Rabbi received his formal training at Yeshiva, New York and continued his education as a student Rabbi in Sydney, Australia. The Rabbi continued a long family tradition of dedication to faith and community.

In 1997, the Rabbi moved his wife Chana and their seven children; Chaya, Seldi, Menachem, Shterna, Sholom, Zalman, and Hudi; to Reading, Pennsylvania. The Rabbi believes that food, faith, and fellowship bring a community together and invites the local community to events such as the Lag B'omer barbecue picnic, the Shavuot Ice Cream Party, and the legendary Matzah Bakery program where couples from Jewish community join the Rabbi on a walking tour of Brooklyn's many eateries. The Rabbi also organizes and holds Chanukah concerts at the Berkshire Mall and the Chanukah on Ice Program for the entire community. The Rabbi does not just bring the community together for holidays, but he uses various speakers and programs to facilitate interfaith dialogue.

Teaming together with Boscov's Department Store, and the Reading Hospital, the Rabbi offers intercommunity relationship classes. Rabbi Yosef understands the importance of bringing the entire community together to learn more about the traditional Judaism and its role in everyday life. When not working in the community, the Rabbi volunteers at the Caron Foundation and welcomes Jewish patients at Caron, together with and members of the local community, to his home for weekly Shabbat dinners.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me today in honoring Rabbi Yosef Lipsker for his outstanding dedication and service to Berks County, the Jewish Community Center, and the Caron Foundation.

#### BREAST CANCER ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH ACT

#### HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, May 19, 2006*

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I recently met a young woman, a constituent, visiting Washington on behalf of the Los Angeles Breast Cancer Coalition. Stefanie LaRue, of Marina del Rey, was recently diagnosed with Stage IV metastatic breast cancer. This is the most advanced stage of the disease, where the cancerous cells have spread beyond the breast and surrounding lymph nodes.

Despite having just undergone treatment, Stefanie had come to Washington to tell me her story and to advocate for breast cancer research. She said to me, "I just want to do my best to be a voice for women with breast cancer." Her inner strength and grace in the face of a very difficult battle are an inspiration, and a reminder of the resilience of the human spirit. I deeply admire her courage, and the way she fearlessly allowed the world to see her beautiful hairless head!

Stefanie is one of 200,000 American women diagnosed with invasive breast cancer each year. What is particularly troubling about her case is that she is only 31 years old. She has

no family history of breast cancer. She is a vibrant young woman whose lifestyle prior to the onset of the disease was the embodiment of good health.

We know that certain lifestyles and hereditary factors contribute to the onset of breast cancer. But there is also troubling evidence that environmental factors, such as exposure to certain toxins, may affect a woman's chances of developing the disease. Common pesticides, widely accepted agricultural methods, and even chemicals in everyday household items may contribute to breast cancer. We need to understand these linkages better.

Understanding the causes of the disease is a critical step toward developing strategies for prevention, and ultimately, a cure. That's why it is so critical that the House pass H.R. 2231, the Breast Cancer and Environmental Research Act. The legislation, which was introduced by my colleagues NITA LOWEY and SUE MYRICK, will make grants to research the effects of environmental factors on the incidence of breast cancer.

After decades of research, there is still no known cause, prevention or cure for breast cancer. Every year, over 40,000 women die of the disease. Congress must do what it can to prevent more women from becoming a statistic. I urge my colleagues to pass the Breast Cancer Environmental Research Act.

#### H.R. 2231, THE BREAST CANCER AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH ACT

#### HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, May 19, 2006*

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to stand with the National Breast Cancer Coalition (NBCC) and the 3 million women living with breast cancer in the country today, and urge my colleagues to push for passage of the Breast Cancer and Environmental Research Act (H.R. 2231) by the end of this year.

Too many mothers, daughters, wives, and sisters are dying from breast cancer and we will not end this disease until we find out what causes it. H.R. 2231 would go a long way towards finding out what causes breast cancer and how to prevent it.

It is generally believed that the environment plays some role in the development of breast cancer, but the extent of that role is not fully understood. More research needs to be done in this area since it has been understudied in the past.

H.R. 2231 would authorize \$30 million per year for 5 years for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to award grants to study the relationship between environmental factors and breast cancer. The targeted research holds the promise for a better understanding of the causes of breast cancer, breakthroughs in prevention and treatment, and ultimately perhaps a cure.

Furthermore, this bill would create a new mechanism for environmental health research, and provide a unique process by which up to eight centers would be developed to study environmental factors and their impact on breast cancer. Modeled after the highly successful Breast Cancer Research Program, it would include consumer advocates in the peer review and programmatic review process.

There have been isolated studies looking at suspected environmental links to breast cancer. But overall, the issue of what causes breast cancer, and the association between the environment and breast cancer requires a collaborative, comprehensive, national strategy to study these issues. This bill makes that mission possible.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and enact it this year so that we can get closer to a day when no woman need worry about breast cancer again.

80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
FOUNDING OF THE CITY OF OPA-  
LOCKA, FLORIDA

**HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, May 19, 2006*

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the 80th anniversary of the City of Opa-Locka, Florida, which I am proud to represent in the United States Congress.

Home to more than 15,000 residents in Northwest Miami-Dade County, "The Great City" of Opa-Locka has had a long and colorful history, from its founding in the mid-1920s, rapid expansion prior to and during World War II and its recent efforts at revitalization.

The name Opa-Locka is a contraction of the Native American name for the area, "Opatissha-woka-locka", meaning a dry place in the swamp with trees. The area was developed in the early 1920s by aviation pioneer Glenn Curtiss and was based on the Arabian Nights theme with streets that have names like Sultan Avenue, Ali Baba Avenue, and Sesame Street. The Arabian Nights style is also reflected in the city's architecture, which features 105 original buildings with an array of domes, elaborate minarets and outside staircases in brightly painted colors built between 1925–28 during Florida's land boom. Officially incorporated in 1926, Opa-Locka today maintains the largest collection of Moorish architecture in the Western hemisphere and 20 sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Opa-Locka Airport also has a long and colorful history. In 1918, the Navy relocated a blimp hangar to Opa-Locka from Key West. In the early 1930s, a Naval Reserve Training Base was established here. Commissioned NAS Miami in August 1940, training in fighter,

dive-bombing and torpedo bombing skills took place at various times during the history of the base. In addition to serving as headquarters for the 7th Naval District, the station supported a naval air gunnery school, a Marine Corps Air Station, a Coast Guard Station, and a small craft-training center. The peak complement, reached in 1945, consisted of 7,200 officers and men and 3,100 civilians. During the early days of World War II, Opa-Locka's pivotal role in training pilots resulting in the airport having the unique distinction of supporting more take-offs and landings than any other airport in the world.

Opa-Locka today is a working community that is looking to the future and working hard to revitalize its economic and cultural base while maintaining its small town, close knit sense of community. City Hall, the old Opa-Locka Hotel and the original Opa-Locka Train Station have recently been renovated. Additionally, a new State of Florida Services Building and a variety of new business have located in the City in recent years, and recent interest in Opa-Locka airport holds promise for the future.

As the city begins its ninth decade, I congratulate its leaders and citizens and look forward to working with the government, businesses and people of Opa-Locka in building an even stronger, more vibrant community in the coming years.

125TH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF  
KEMAL ATATURK, FOUNDER OF  
MODERN TURKEY

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, May 19, 2006*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, May 19, to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the birth of the founder of modern Turkey, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, a post-World War I revolutionary leader who demonstrated that Islam and modernity are fully compatible. His example provides instruction and hope for our own era.

Ataturk died at the young age of 57 in 1938. Yet, in a short period of time starting with the end of World War I, Ataturk was able to build a nation from the ashes of the Ottoman Empire, establish secular rule, and lay the groundwork for democratic development. His vision for his overwhelmingly Muslim nation

was dominated by two concepts: secularism and progress. In his words, "In an age when inventions and the wonders of science are bringing change after change in the conditions of life, nations cannot maintain their existence by age-old mentalities and tradition-worshipping."

Mr. Speaker, Ataturk's reforms covered virtually every area of public life—political, cultural, legal, educational, and economic—all geared toward bringing the new Turkish nation to the level of what Ataturk called "contemporary civilization." Some of the changes were monumental, such as abolishing the caliphate, recognizing equal rights for men and women, discarding the Arabic alphabet in favor of Latin letters, and adopting secular law. Others were seemingly minor, such as reforming traditional styles of dress and mandating surnames.

His leadership style was epitomized by the alphabet reform. A language commission he appointed endorsed the reform in 1928 and urged that it be phased in over fifteen years. Ataturk had a different time-frame in mind. He phased it in over six months, punctuating his decision with trips around the country in which he personally gave public instruction in the new alphabet. This reform has wrought a fundamental change in Turkey's outlook, as millions of Turks, schooled in the Latin alphabet, have turned westward for their second languages and the learning to which those languages are the key.

As a champion of women's rights, Mr. Speaker, Ataturk encouraged women to become doctors, lawyers, engineers, scientists, writers, and politicians. His credo in this regard was stated as a simple equation in a speech in 1926: "If a society of men and women is content to apply progress and education to one-half of itself, such a society is weakened by half." It is unfortunate that, to this very day, too many nations in the Middle East cannot grasp that easy math.

When I met Pakistani President Musharraf four years ago, I gave him a copy of Andrew Mango's authoritative biography of Ataturk. "Follow Ataturk's vision," I urged him, "and you will put Pakistan on the path to progress."

Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that this is the right advice for the leaders of every Muslim nation. With forward-looking vision, leadership, and determination in the mold of Ataturk, the entire region could expect a future of secularism, tolerance, democracy, and material progress.